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NORTH CAROLINA



COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE



NO. 224

RALEIGH, N. C.

JANUARY 15, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 4 POINTS

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 3 POINTS PRICES PAID UNCHANGED PARITY RATIO UP 1

The 'All Farm Products' index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets increased 4 points during the month ended December 15, 1956. The December index at 260 percent of its 1910-14 average compares with an index of 278 a year earlier and an index of 256 on November 15, 1956. Higher prices received for tobacco, apples, corn, wheat, oats, sweetpotatoes, hogs and calves, were responsible for the increase in the index.

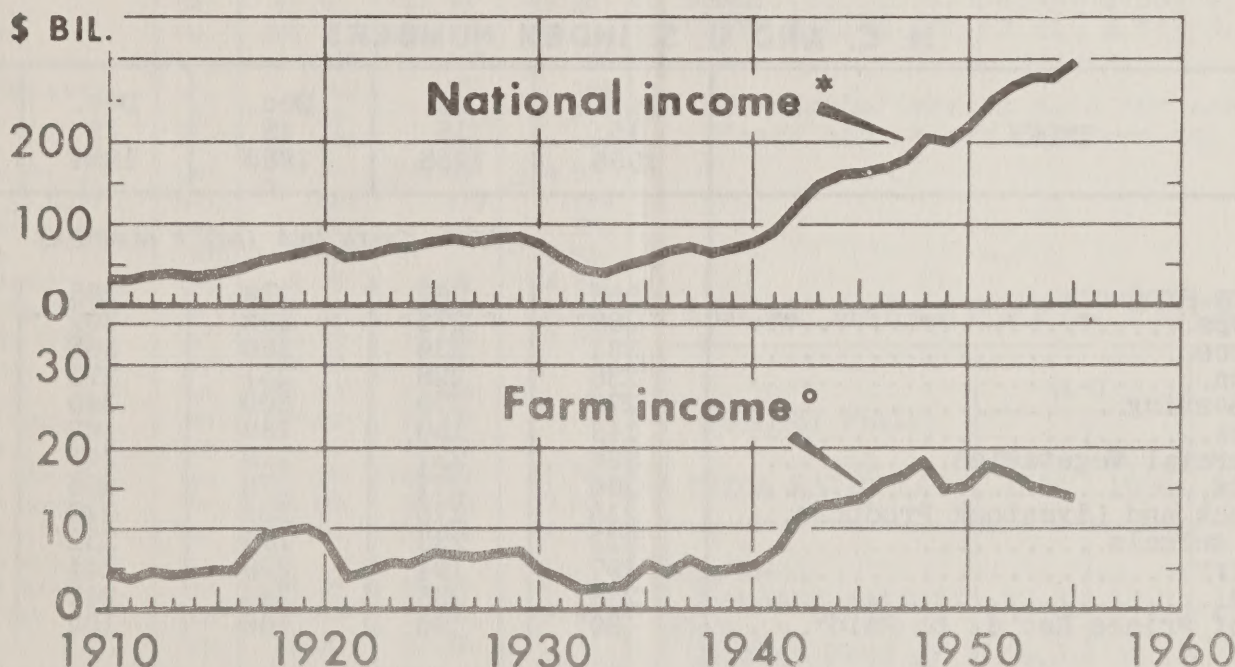
The livestock and livestock products

(Continued on Page 2)

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 3 points (one percent) during the month ended December 15. Higher prices received for hogs, commercial vegetables, and tobacco more than offset lower prices for cattle, cotton, and dairy products. The December index, at 237 percent of its 1910-14 average, compared with 222 a year earlier. The annual average of the Prices Received Index for 1956 was 236, the same as for 1955.

(Continued on Page 2)

NATIONAL AND FARM INCOME



* DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL INCOME HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO MAKE THEM COMPARABLE WITH FARM INCOME ESTIMATES

° FARM INCOME REFERS TO NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES TO PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS

N. C. PRICES (Continued)

index at 216 was 1 point above the mid-November index. The advance in this index was due to price gains in hogs and calves during the month. Lower poultry and dairy prices caused a drop in both the poultry and dairy indexes during the month ended December 15.

A decline in average prices received for cottonseed and soybeans was offset by a slight gain in peanuts; thus the oil bearing index remained on the same level.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers at 90 was 1 point above November 15, 1956.

U. S. PRICES (Continued)

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates (The Parity Index), at 289 in mid-December, was unchanged from a month earlier, but 4 percent higher than a year earlier. An increase in food prices pushed the family living index up one point to the all-time high of 282 first recorded last July. This advance was offset by a decline in the per unit cost of farm production goods. The annual average of the Parity Index, at 266, was 2 percent higher than the average of 281 for 1955.

With the Parity Index unchanged, the December rise in farm product prices raised the Parity Ratio 1 point to 82. This was 2 points above December 1955.

COMMODITY HIGHLIGHTS

Consumption per person of fluid milk and other dairy products is about the same as a year earlier; higher retail prices are offsetting the effects on per capita consumption of somewhat larger consumer incomes.

As a result of the December 11 referendum, the corn acreage allotment program remains in effect. Acreage allotments for the 1957 commercial area total 37.3 million acres, and the national average price support of \$1.36 will be available to producers who comply with their 1957 allotments.

Potato prices are expected to remain fairly low this winter because of heavy supplies.

The general advance in wool prices continued in early December in both foreign and domestic markets. Increases since April for some descriptions amount to almost 30 percent.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1954	Dec. 15 1953
NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS					
All Farm Products.....	256	260	278	285	288
All Crops.....	268	272	293	302	296
Tobacco.....	331	339	366	365	363
Cotton.....	236	226	251	273	264
Oil Bearing.....	279	279	300	345	308
Grains.....	148	150	139	182	168
Commercial Vegetables.....	224	227	219	245	243
Fruits.....	266	277	372	295	297
Livestock and Livestock Products...	215	216	222	227	259
Meat Animals.....	223	232	191	252	292
Poultry.....	197	194	228	204	254
Dairy.....	236	235	244	241	238
Ratio of Prices Rec'd, to Paid*....	89	90	100	102	104
UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS					
Prices Received.....	234	237	222	239	255
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates.....	289	289	278	279	278
Parity Ratio.....	81	82	80	86	92

* Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.

MOST N. C. FEED PRICES UP OR UNCHANGED

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most mixed dairy feeds during the month ended December 15 were 5 cents per hundred above those paid on November 15, 1956.

An increase in prices paid for soybean meal of the high protein feeds was offset by a decline in the price of meat scrap.

Corn meal was costing farmers 20 cents per hundred less than on November 15; while, bran was costing slightly more and

middlings were unchanged.

Laying mash, scratch grain, and broiler growing mash remained on the same level.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956
	<u>DOLLARS</u>			
Mixed Dairy Feed Under 29% Protein				
All.....	3.80	3.85	3.76	3.82
16% Protein.....	3.70	3.75	3.70	3.77
18% Protein.....	3.75	3.80	3.70	3.78
20% Protein.....	4.00	4.05	3.93	3.99
24% Protein.....	4.00	4.00	4.03	4.08
29% & Over.....	4.50	4.55	4.32	4.35
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal.....	-	-	4.09	4.11
Soybean Meal.....	4.05	4.10	3.86	3.86
Cottenseed Meal..	3.45	3.45	3.82	3.85
Meat Scrap.....	4.75	4.70	4.80	4.68
Grain By-Products				
Bran.....	3.40	3.45	2.93	3.04
Middlings.....	3.65	3.65	3.06	3.12
Corn Meal.....	3.80	3.60	3.50	3.50
Corn Gluten.....	-	-	3.29	3.39
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash.....	4.75	4.75	4.47	4.43
Scratch Grain....	4.15	4.15	4.11	4.11
Broiler Growing Mash.....	4.95	4.95	4.91	4.94
Poultry Ration 1/.	3.81	3.84	3.54	3.56

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	Nov. 1956	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Dec. 1956
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	12.3	12.0	10.5	10.4
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.8
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.4
Turkey Feed 2/	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.3

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.

2/ Poultry ration.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956
		<u>DOLLARS</u>		
TOBACCO.....	LB.	.463	.466	.610
CORN.....	BU.	1.22	1.23	1.22
WHEAT.....	BU.	1.96	2.01	2.07
OATS.....	BU.	.75	.76	.744
BARLEY.....	BU.	1.03	1.12	1.03
RYE.....	BU.	1.89	1.85	1.20
SORGHUM GRAINS....	CWT.	2.05	2.00	2.14
SOYBEANS.....	BU.	2.11	2.02	2.27
PEANUTS.....	LB.	.117	.119	.110
COTTON.....	LB.	.286	.274	.3099
COTTONSEED.....	TON	43.00	41.00	59.90
WOOL.....	LB.	.45	.45	.456
HOGS.....	CWT.	15.00	16.00	16.20
BEEF CATTLE.....	CWT.	11.80	11.20	14.10
VEAL CALVES.....	CWT.	16.80	18.10	15.40
SHEEP.....	CWT.	5.00	5.00	5.25
LAMBS.....	CWT.	17.30	17.30	17.40
MILK COWS.....	HD.	105.	105.	155.
CHICKENS, ALL.....	LB.	.161	.157	.160
COM'L. BROILERS...	LB.	.160	.155	.169
TURKEYS.....	LB.	.28	.300	.277
EGGS.....	DOZ.	.470	.461	.371
MILK, WHLSE. 1/...	CWT.	2/5.60	3/5.60	3/4.55
RETAIL 4/.....	QT.	.205	.210	.214
BUTTERFAT.....	LB.	.49	.49	.596
POTATOES.....	CWT.	2.90	-	1.52
SWEETPOTATOES....	CWT.	3.95	4.25	4.38
APPLES, COM'L.....	BU.	1.95	2.15	3.05
LESPEDEZA SEED....	CWT.	10.30	10.40	9.99
KOREAN.....	CWT.	8.50	9.00	-
KOBE.....	CWT.	11.30	11.20	-
COM. & TENN.....	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA.....	CWT.	14.70	15.00	-
HAY, ALL BALED 5/.	TON	28.00	28.90	22.70
ALFALFA HAY.....	TON	36.90	35.40	23.60
LESPEDEZA HAY....	TON	31.50	32.20	24.70
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY.....	TON	26.70	26.50	26.90
PEANUT VINE.....	TON	14.00	17.60	23.60
OTHER.....	TON	26.20	27.50	-

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.

5/ The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.

LONGER-TERM DEMAND PROSPECTS FOR U. S. FARM PRODUCTS

Some of the most pressing problems facing agriculture today revolve around the outlook for the next 5 or 6 years. The extent to which demand for farm products expands in coming years will be an important factor influencing programs that are designed to limit production and work down excessive stocks of some farm products. The general supply situation facing agriculture today suggests that the major concern for several years may involve production adjustment and programs to limit farm output. How well the Soil Bank and surplus disposal programs adjust the level of production and stocks to market demand will largely determine the time when agricultural production will again need to rise to meet the needs of a growing population and an expanding domestic market.

Requirements for farm products are expected to rise moderately in coming years due mostly to growth in population. Expansion in economic activity and a continued high level of employment would increase per capita demand for some farm products but, for farm products as a whole, changes in per capita use will likely be relatively small. Population may increase by some 7 or 8 percent in the next 5 or 6 years. With a small gain in per capita use of farm products and no substantial change in foreign takings, total requirements may increase by as much as a tenth. Consumption of meat animals and dairy and poultry products are expected to rise only moderately from current high consumption rates. Domestic use of food and nonfood fats and oils will depend largely on population growth. Among the crops, largest increases in requirements are indicated for citrus and some other fruits, for many fresh vegetables and for cotton and some tobacco products. Requirements may change little for such crops as food grains, potatoes, and dry beans and peas.

Current trends suggest cattle numbers are at or near the top of their cycle. Projected requirements suggest about 100 million head by the early nineteen sixties; there were 97½ million head on January 1, 1956. A pig crop of around 100 million head is indicated on the basis of projected requirements about 5 or 6 years hence. The pig crop in 1956 is estimated at 88 million head. Projected expansion in requirements for poultry products would necessitate eventual increases, particu-

larly in broilers and turkeys raised.

Requirements for farm products, under conditions of high employment, are projected for 1975 at around 40 to 45 percent above 1953. Population growth would account for possibly 30 to 35 percent with the remainder due to rising consumer incomes and trends in popular consumption habits. The increase in per capita use does not represent a rise in pounds of food consumed; it is due primarily to a shift to such relatively high-cost foods as livestock products, fruits and vegetables and away from such foods as cereals and potatoes. Demand will expand relatively more rapidly for those farm products which increase most in response to income and price changes. Increases in requirements would be substantial for meat animals, chicken and turkey, and most other livestock products. Crop requirements in general would increase less, but biggest gains in requirements are in prospect for citrus and many other fruits, most vegetables, and feed.

(The Demand and Price Situation)

U. S. POULT PRODUCTION

Heavy breed turkey poult production during November totaled 767,000 compared with 438,000 in November last year -- an increase of 75 percent. Of the total produced, 530,000 or 69 percent were of the heavy white breeds. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the 11 months of this year totaled 66,271,000 compared with 51,536,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 29 percent. Of the total heavy breed turkeys hatched during the 11 months, 25 percent were of the heavy white breeds. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 2,369,000 compared with 1,447,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 60 percent. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 1,208,000 or 51 percent were of the heavy white breeds.

Light breed poults hatched during November totaled 681,000 compared with 511,000 in November last year -- an increase of 33 percent. The production of light breed poults during the 11 months of this year totaled 13,517,000 compared with 14,952,000 during the same period last year -- a decrease of 10 percent. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 1,438,000 compared with 1,179,000 on December 1 last year -- an increase of 22 percent.

NOVEMBER HATCHERY REPORT

North Carolina chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in North Carolina during November amounted to 7,551,000. This was a record hatch for the month, and it was 9.2 percent above the previous high of 6,916,000 attained in November 1955. The current hatch is 75 percent more than the average November hatch for the five-year period 1950-1954. Of the total hatch, 6,996,000 were for commercial broilers, and 555,000 were non-broilers to be grown principally for farm flock replacements and home consumption. The number produced during January through November of this year totaled 102,223,000 compared with 84,348,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 21 percent.

UNITED STATES

Commercial hatcheries produced 120,649,000 chicks during November. This was 8 percent above the output of November last year and 39 percent above the 1950-54 average for the month. The number produced during the first 11 months of this year totaled 1,990,711,000 compared with 1,733,182,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 15 percent.

Broiler chick production, which accounted for 87 percent of the chicks hatched during November, totaled 104,926,000 compared with 95,874,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 9 percent. The number of broiler chicks produced in January through November totaled 1,317,940,000 compared with 1,102,054,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 20 percent. Chicks produced other than for broiler production totaled 15,723,000 during November compared with 15,498,000 during November last year -- an increase of 1 percent. The number of non-broiler chicks produced January through November totaled 672,771,000 compared with 631,128,000, an increase of 7 percent.

A larger hatch of broiler chicks during December than a year ago is in prospect as the number of broiler chick eggs in incubators on December 1 was 7 percent larger than on the same date last year. A smaller December hatch of non-broiler chicks than a year ago is expected. The number of non-broiler chick eggs in incubators on December 1 was 12 percent less than on December 1 last year.

Seasonal rise in hog prices should be at least as large as usual, holding them well above last winter.

FARMERS URGED TO LIST CROP REPORTS

All landowners having three or more acres are urged to cooperate with their county officials and township listers by making their crop report during the January listing period. The reports made by farmers through the annual Farm Census enables agricultural workers at all levels to prepare and carry out effective farm programs which are in the interest of the farmer's welfare. The collection of the individual reports is most important - and the farmer is the key to the situation - for the results obtained can be no better than the information given by the farmer in his crop report.

Although in most counties the farmers make their report to the township tax listers, the law prohibits the use of this information in any way as a check against the farmer's personal and property taxes. The information reported by farmers is kept strictly confidential and is available only to the landowner who makes the report.

Farmers can save time both for themselves and the listers by making some notes in advance as to: (1) How they used their total farmland acreage in 1956; (2) Acres of each crop harvested during 1956; (3) Tons of fertilizer used; (4) Numbers of brood sows, milk cows, beef cows, and hens and pullets as of January 1, 1957.

All farmers are urged to make their crop report during the January listing period and to cooperate with their township lister by giving as complete and accurate information as possible.

U. S. FARM INCOME

Farmers' realized net income in the third quarter of 1956 was at an annual rate of approximately 11.9 billion dollars. This was the highest quarterly rate in more than two years, 8 percent above the third quarter of 1955.

Cash receipts in the July-September quarter were up 4 percent from last year, with prices and marketings both a little higher than in the same months of 1955. In addition, third quarter gross income was boosted by the distribution of incentive payments for wool, totaling some 53 million dollars through September, and by the beginning of Soil Bank payments in late September. Production expenses are running higher than a year earlier, but only by 1 or 2 percent.

NOVEMBER COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER IN N. C. SLIGHTLY DOWN

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during November, 1956, totaled 25,552,000 pounds, liveweight. This production was slightly under the 25,594,000 pounds produced during the same month a year earlier. The number of cattle, sheep and lambs slaughtered was below November, 1955, but the decline was offset to some extent by an increase in the number of hogs and calves slaughtered. The number of animals slaughtered and total liveweight for the period January through November at 884.5 thousand head and 271,744,000 pounds, respectively, is above the same period a year ago.

Liveweights in pounds of animals slaughtered by species for November of 1956 were as follows: Cattle 10,244, Calves 992, and Hogs 14,316.

Production of red meat by commercial slaughter plants in the U. S. totaled 2,411 million pounds in November. This was 4 percent less than the 2,512 million pounds produced in October but 1 percent above the

2,398 million pounds produced in November 1955.

Meat production during the first 11 months of this year totaled 24,445 million pounds, 6 percent more than the 23,038 million pounds produced during the corresponding period in 1955. Compared with the 11-month period last year, beef output was up 7 percent; pork, up 6 percent; veal, up 3 percent; while lamb and mutton output was down 1 percent. Lard production for the 11-month period totaled 2,339 million pounds, up 8 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier. The number of animals slaughtered during the January-November period was greater than the corresponding period in 1955 for all species except sheep and lambs. Cattle slaughter was up 4 percent; hog slaughter, up 10 percent; calf slaughter, up 1 percent; but sheep and lamb slaughter was down slightly.

Cattle slaughtered in November were

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	NOVEMBER				JANUARY THRU NOVEMBER			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	<i>Thous. Head</i>		<i>Thous. Lbs.</i>		<i>Thous. Head</i>		<i>Thous. Lbs.</i>	
N. C.								
Cattle	13.7	12.8	10,715	10,244	150.6	138.9	115,204	109,745
Calves	4.0	5.1	739	992	58.1	53.5	10,700	10,078
Sheep & Lambs	.2	-	17	-	1.3	1.1	110	91
Hogs	64.0	66.0	14,123	14,316	634.0	691.0	136,501	151,830
TOTAL	81.9	83.9	25,594	25,552	844.0	884.5	262,515	271,744
U. S.								
Cattle	2.2	2.4	2,115	2,255	23.6	24.7	22,152	23,562
Calves	1.1	1.2	236	255	11.4	11.5	2,481	2,572
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.3	128	123	14.9	14.9	1,429	1,415
Hogs	8.1	7.7	1,889	1,787	65.5	71.8	15,569	16,667
TOTAL	12.7	12.6	4,368	4,420	115.4	122.9	41,631	44,216

* Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.

COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER *(Continued)*

estimated at 2,369,200 head. This was 9 percent fewer than the 2,605,100 head in October, but 7 percent more than 2,213,700 head slaughtered in November 1955. November beef production totaled 1,199 million pounds, 8 percent less than the 1,304 million pounds produced in October, but 6 percent more than the November 1955 output of 1,136 million pounds. The average liveweight of slaughter cattle in November was 952 pounds, 13 pounds heavier than in October but 3 pounds lighter than November a year earlier.

The number of calves slaughtered in November was estimated at 1,162,400 head, down 14 percent from the 1,349,300 head slaughtered a month earlier, but up 5 percent from the 1,107,500 head slaughtered in November a year earlier. Veal production for the month totaled 140 million pounds, down 17 percent from October, but up 9 percent from November 1955.

November pork production totaled 1,013 million pounds, 5 percent above October, but 6 percent less than November 1955. Hog kill for the month was estimated at 7,717,200 head, 3 percent above the October kill of 7,519,100 head, but 5 percent under the 8,100,100 head for November a year earlier.

Lard output totaled 247 million pounds in November, 8 percent more than in October, but 6 percent less than November 1955.

Mutton and lamb output in November totaled 59 million pounds, 17 percent less than October and 2 percent less than November 1955. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered during the month was 1,288,700 head. This was 21 percent fewer than the October estimate of 1,623,400 and 3 percent fewer than the 1,333,900 head slaughtered in November a year earlier.

Poultry slaughter during November totaled 578 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. This was 4 percent less than in October, 18 percent more than November 1955, and 33 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

Moderate price increases are in view for feeders, stockers and lower grades of slaughter cattle this winter. Prices of upper grades of fed cattle are likely to decline somewhat as marketings increase. Lamb prices are likely to be generally stronger than they were last winter.

N. C. FALL PIG CROP ABOVE YEAR AGO *Larger Spring Crop Expected*

North Carolina's 1956 fall pig crop (pigs saved June 1-December 1) totaled 821,000 head. This number is 8 percent larger than the 760,000 head saved during the fall of 1955, and it is almost 15 percent greater than the ten-year average fall crop for 1945-54.

The fall crop plus the 1,126,000 pigs saved during the spring give a total of 1,947,000 for the year, or 3 percent more than the total of 1,882,000 pigs saved during 1955 and 20 percent above the ten-year average.

Sows farrowing in the State during the fall of 1956 is estimated at 119,000 head. Pigs saved per litter averaged 6.9 to tie the record established in the fall of 1954. During the fall of 1955, 117,000 sows farrowed, with an average litter size of pigs saved amounting to 6.5.

Intentions reports from Tar Heel swine producers indicate that 181,000 sows have been or will be bred for spring farrowing (December 1, 1956-June 1, 1957). This number is 8 percent larger than the estimated 168,000 farrowing during the spring of 1956 and it is considerably above the 1945-54 spring average of 140,000.

For the United States, the combined 1956 spring and fall pig crops totaled 89.7 million head, a decrease of 6 percent from a year ago. The spring pig crop at 53,136,000 head was down 8 percent and the fall crop of 36,535,000 was down 4 percent. The number of sows farrowing this fall at 5,215,000 head was down 7 percent from the fall of last year. The 7.00 pigs saved per litter for the fall crop is the highest average number on record.

For the 1957 United States spring pig crop, reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 7,541,000 sows to farrow, or 2 percent below the number farrowing last spring. If the intentions for spring farrowings materialize and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the 10-year average with an allowance for upward trend, the 1957 spring pig crop would be 52 million head. A crop of this size would be 2 percent smaller than the crop for last spring.

Production of eggs will probably remain above the record levels of a year earlier, because of increased rates of lay per hen.

FARM REPORT

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S. R. Newell, Director

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COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES //		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Cotton, Lb.....	.3188	.3099	.3581	.3581	89	87
Wheat, Bu.....	2.05	2.07	2.45	2.46	84	84
Corn, Bu.....	1.21	1.22	1.78	1.79	68	68
Oats, Bu.....	.724	.744	.870	.870	83	86
Barley, Bu.....	1.01	1.03	1.36	1.36	74	76
Rye, Bu.....	1.24	1.20	1.71	1.71	73	70
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	14.60	14.10	21.80	21.80	67	65
Hogs, Cwt.....	14.20	16.20	21.60	21.60	66	75
Lambs, Cwt.....	17.50	17.40	24.00	24.00	73	72
Chickens, All, Lb....	.157	.160	.289	.289	54	55
Eggs, Doz.....	.372	.371	.468	.468	70 5/	72 5/
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. 2/.	4.61 3/	4.55 4/	4.74	4.74	89 5/	88 5/

- // Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.
2/ Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
3/ Revised.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices